

Fig.1

The graph plots photovoltage (V) on the y-axis against illumination ($\mu\text{Ws}/\text{cm}^2$) on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 500 mV, with major ticks at 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, and 500. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1.5, with major ticks at 0, 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5. Several curves are shown, labeled with circled numbers 1, 2, and S. The curves represent different solar cell types: KL1, KL2, KLB, and K2. The curves show that photovoltage decreases as illumination increases, with KL2 having the highest voltage and KL1 the lowest. The curves are labeled with various parameters: HB1, HB2, HB3, HB7, HK1, HK2, HK3, HK7, H₁^{K2}, H₂^{K2}, H₃^{K2}, H₄^{K2}, H₅^{K2}, H₆^{K2}, H₇^{K2}, H₈^{K2}, H₉^{K2}, H₈^{K1}, H₉^{K1}, H₉^S, V_c, V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅, V₆, V₇, V₈, V_{LIM}, and 54.

Fig.2

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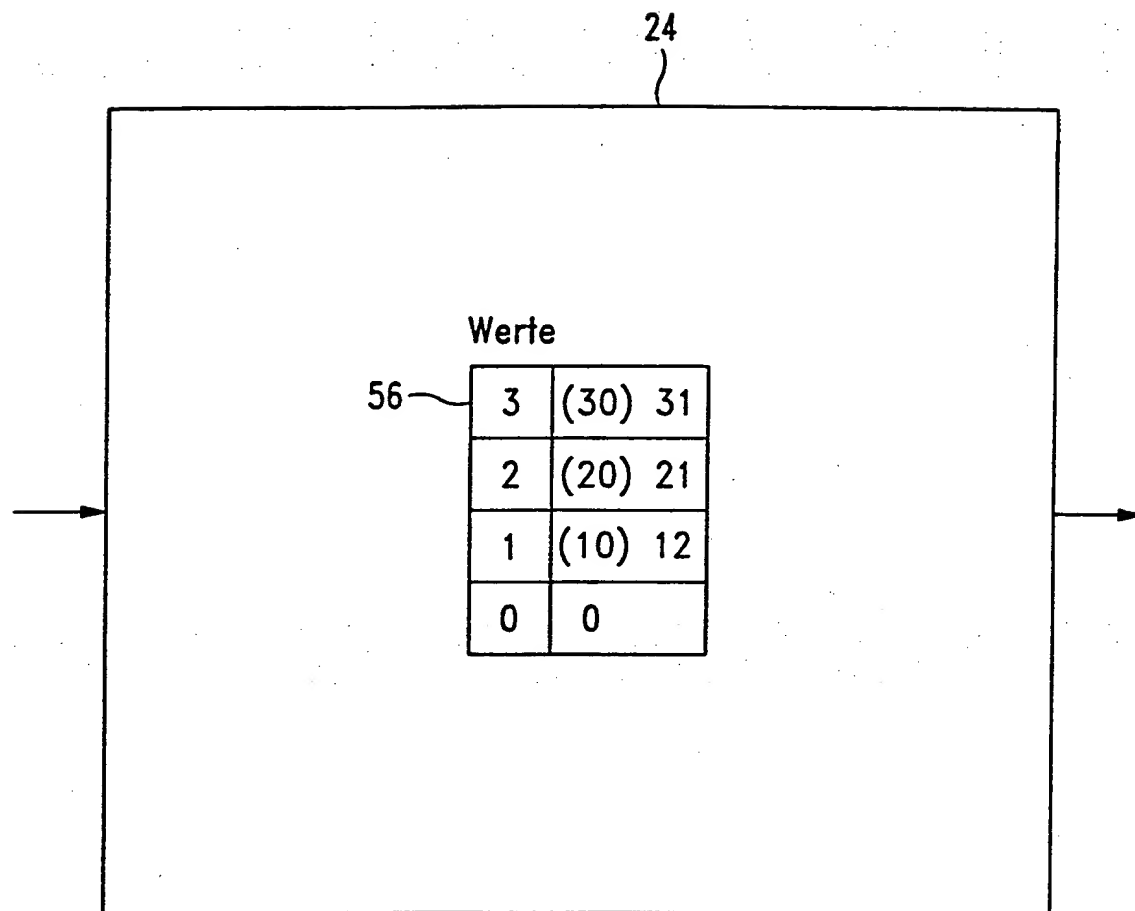


Fig.3

$$V_D(K, T, H) = (V_C - V_{LIM}) \cdot \exp(-K \cdot T \cdot H) + V_{LIM} \quad [1]$$

$$K(V_D, T, H) = \frac{1}{T \cdot H} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{V_C - V_{LIM}}{V_D - V_{LIM}} \right) \quad [2]$$

$$H(V_D, K, T) = \frac{1}{T \cdot K} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{V_C - V_{LIM}}{V_D - V_{LIM}} \right) \quad [3]$$

- mit:
- V_C : Fotoleiter-Aufladepotential in V
 - V_D : Fotoleiter-Entladepotential in V
 - V_{LIM} : tiefstes erreichbares Entladepotential in V
 - H: Belichtung in $\mu\text{Ws}/\text{cm}^2$
 - T: Fotoleitertemperatur in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - K: Fotoleiter-Empfindlichkeitsfaktor in $\text{cm}^2/(\mu\text{Ws } ^{\circ}\text{C})$

Fig.4

Multilevel-Regelung - Anpassung der Aufladehöhe

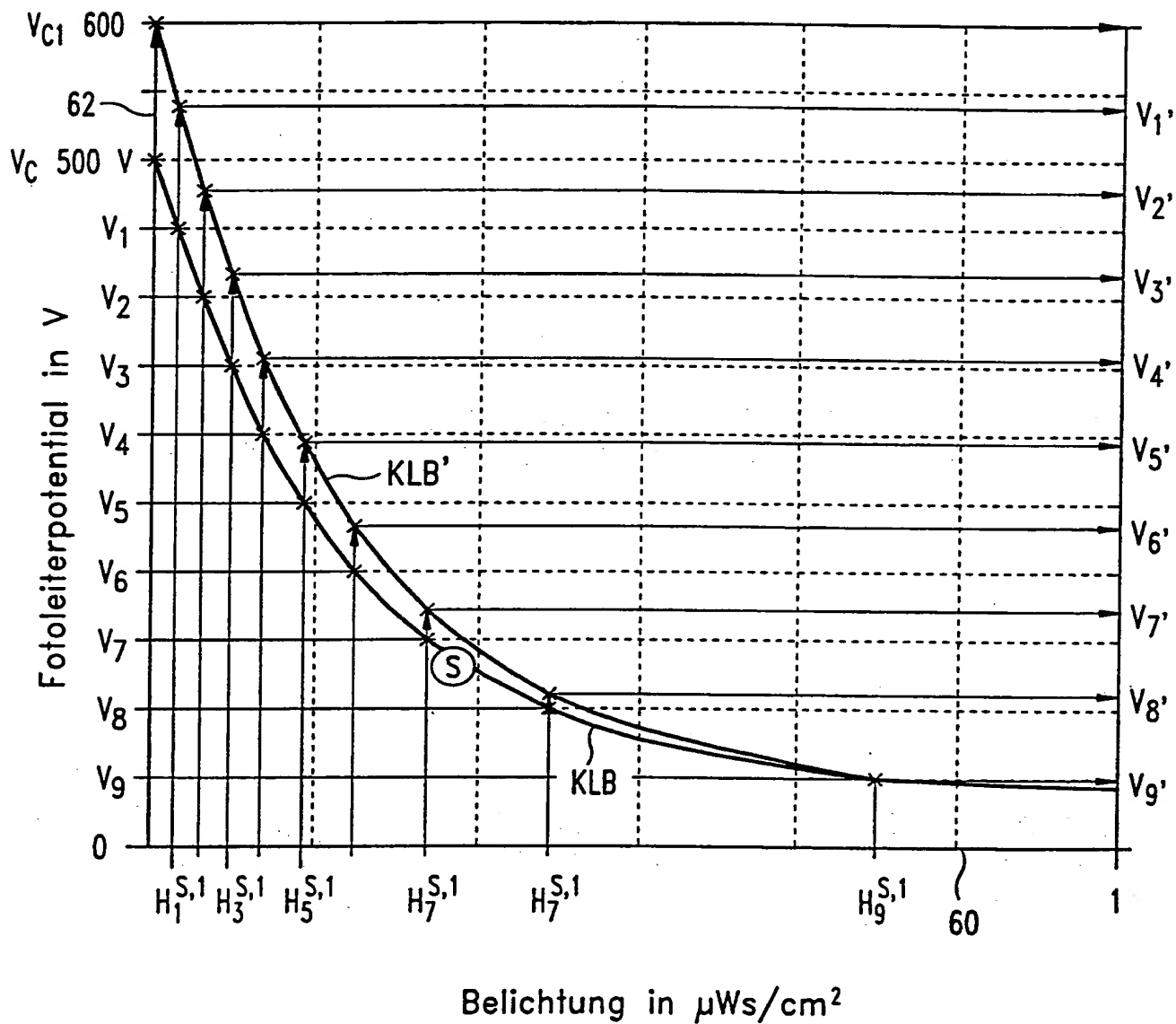


Fig.5

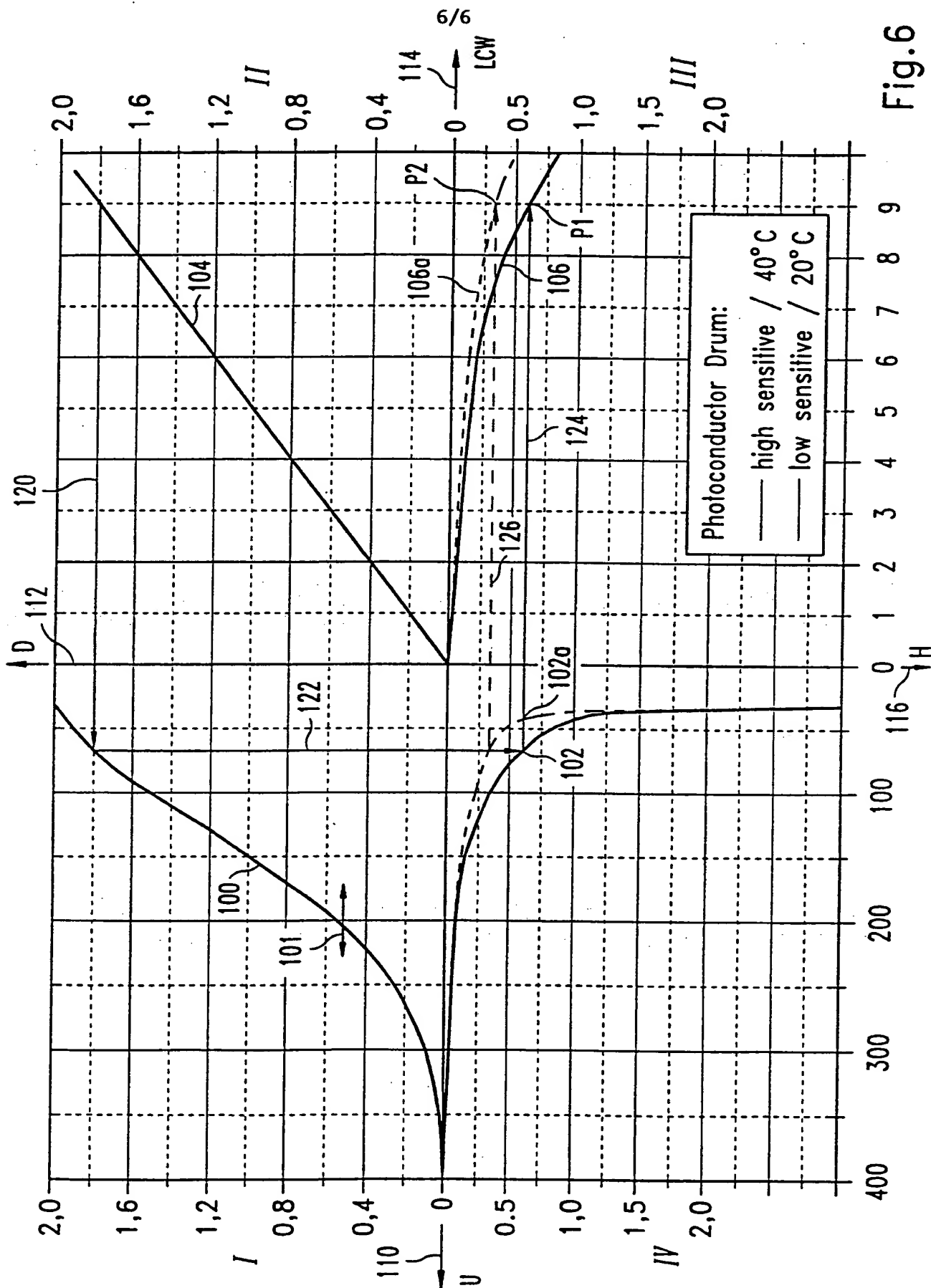


Fig.6

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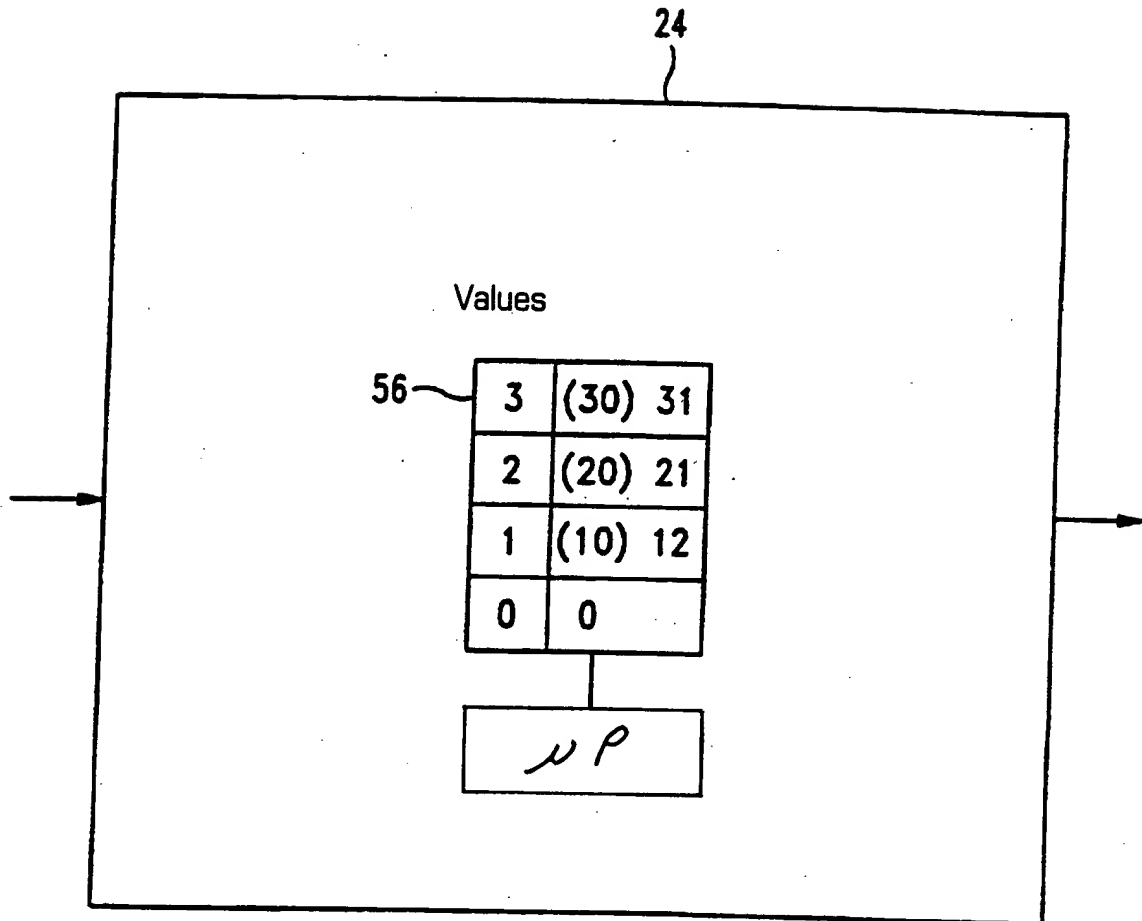


Fig.3